## Section 4: Compound Words

### 4.1 General and Technical Compound Words

Many compound words tend to evolve from two words to a hyphenated word, and then to a closed compound. Some terms in the dictionary that are spelled as two words may now be hyphenated, and some hyphenated words now in the dictionary may now be spelled as one word. Sometimes two or three terms may be in current use.
There are several types of compound words: an open compound (spelled as two or more words), a hyphenated compound (spelled with one or more hyphens), and a closed compound (also called a solid compound and spelled as a single word). Words formed with prefixes-while not technically compound words-are sometimes included with them.

We have listed compound words commonly used within the department. For specific guidance on fishing gear, see Section 4.2 Fishing Gear. If you cannot find a term here or in the dictionary see Section 4.3, Hyphenating Nouns and Adjectives. Sources are listed at the end of this section.
Word (Form) Example of Usage Source ${ }^{1}$

## A

above-mentioned (before-)
add-on
adipose-clipped age at maturity age-at-maturity
age class (group) ${ }^{2,3}$
age-weight-length age terms
all-terrain (vehicle)
angler-day (-hour)
areawide ${ }^{4}$
at-risk (wildlife)
audiotape
(adj) - avoid use of aforementioned ( $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{adj}$ ) the hatchery add-on allowed (adj) never abbreviate as ad-clipped
(n) their age at maturity was C 5.92
(adj) age-at-maturity studies
(n/adj) - two words
(adj) - hyphenated
(adj) - scientific writing style does not spell out numbers: a 3-year-old bear, the 5-year-old salmon, 8 - to 10-year-olds
general writing style spells out the numbers 1-9: a group of eight- to ten-year-olds, the boy was four years old, a seven-year-old car
(n) - hyphenated
( n ) - hyphenated C 5.92
( $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{adj}$ ) the distribution will be areawide
(adj) - hyphenated
( $n$ ) - one word

C 7.90; G 824b
A

C 5.92; G 816a
W; R

C 7.90
C

C 7.90(2); G 820b
A
W; A

## B

backcountry

## backtrack

backwater

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
(n / \text { adj })-\text { one word } & \text { W; A } \\
(v)-\text { one word } & \text { W; A } \\
(n / a d j)-\text { one word } & \text { W; A }
\end{array}
$$

## Word

(Form) Example of Usage

## Source ${ }^{1}$

baseline ${ }^{2}$
bear-baiting
bear baiting
bear-viewing
bear viewing
benefit-cost (cost-benefit)
bi (words)
bio (words)
bird watcher
boat day ${ }^{3}$
bottomfish ${ }^{2}$
bottomwater
break up
breakup
broad-leaved
broodstock ${ }^{2}$
brood year ${ }^{3}$
buyback
bycatch

## C

cannot
capture-mark-recapture
capture-mark-resight
carryover
catch-and-release
catch-at-age
catcher-only
catcher-processor
catcher-seller
catch-per-unit-effort
catch per unit effort
centerline
charter boat
charterboat
checkstation
chi-square
chlorophyll a
chlorophyll-a
cleanup
clean up
clearcut
clear water
clearwater
co (words)
coastline
coastwide ${ }^{4}$
coded wire tag ${ }^{5}$
coded-wire-tag ${ }^{5}$
cold water coldwater ${ }^{2}$
(adj) - one word
(adj) - the bear-baiting station
W
(n) - two words, not hyphenated
(adj) - the bear-viewing station
C 7.90(1)
(n) - two words, not hyphenated
(adj) the benefit-cost ratio
(prefix) - one word, biweekly
(n/adj) - usually one word
( n ) - two words
(n/adj) - two words
( $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{adj}$ ) - one word
( $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{adj}$ ) - one word
(v) the ice began to break up in
(n) breakup occurred in
(adj) - hyphenate
( $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{adj}$ ) - one word
(n/adj) - two words
( $n /$ adj) encourage a buyback program
( $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{adj}$ ) - one word
(v) - avoid (see Section 6)

C 7.90(1)

C 7.90; G 818a
R
R
W
W; A
W; A
W
G 818a
R
G 833a; T

C 7.90; G 806, 818b
C 7.90(3); G 833a
C 7.90(3); G 835
(v) - one word

W; A

A
C 7.90; T; G 828
C 7.90
C 7.90; T; G 806
C 7.90
C 7.90
(adj) - hyphenate
(n) - without hyphens
( $n$ ) the road's centerline
(n) our charter boat is
(adj) the charterboat captain
(n/adj) - one word
( $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{adj}$ ) - hyphenate, or use symbol $\chi^{2}$
(n) chlorophyll a was
(adj) chlorophyll-a data
( $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{adj}$ ) the oil spill cleanup was difficult
(phrasal) they will need to clean up the
( $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{adj} / \mathrm{v}$ ) - one word if used in relation to forests
(n) in clear water
(adj) clearwater species normally
T
R
C 7.90; G 801
T
T
A; R
(prefix) almost always one word (cochair, coauthor,
coworker; however, co-owner)
(n/adj) - one word
(adj) - one word
(n/adj) - do not hyphenate ${ }^{3}$
(v) were coded-wire-tagged ${ }^{3}$
(n) they occur in cold waters of
(adj) most coldwater species are

T ;
T;
A
A
R
C 7.90; G 801
T
C 7.90(3); G 835
W; A
C 7.90(2); G 820b
T; G 827a
G 811-812
W; A
A

Word
common property
cost-effective
cost-recovery
cost recovery
crabmeat
crossbreed
crossroad
cub(s) of the year
(n/adj) - two words, no hyphen
R; G 818a
(adj) - hyphenate
(adj) - hypenate, cost-recovery fishing
(n) - returns include fish caught for cost recovery
(n) - one word
(n) - one word
(n) - one word
(n/adj) - do not hyphenate
G

R
W
W
T; G 818c
$\begin{array}{ll}(\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{adj})-\text { one word } & \text { R; A } \\ (\mathrm{n})-\text { two words } & \text { R }\end{array}$
(n) - one word T
(n) - hyphenate R
(n) live in deep water W
(adj) these deepwater seines W
(adj) - one word
C 7.90(2); G 820b
(n) - hyphenate, (v) - two words W
(adj) - one word
(adj/adv) the downriver camp is
(adj/adv) the downstream camp is
(adj) - one word
W; A
W; A
C 7.90(2)

## E

early run early-run
ear tag eartagged east side eastside
ecotourism
eelgrass
egg take
egg-take
elect
electrofishing
e-mail
en route
even-year
ex- (words)
exvessel
(n) the early run was
(adj) the early-run Chinook
(n) the ear tag read
(v/adj) they eartagged the bears
(n) fisheries on the east side
(adj) the eastside catch was
(n) - one word
(n) - one word
(n) the egg take began on
(adj) egg-take operations will continue
(adj) Governor-elect Smith
(n) - one word
(n) - hyphenate

C 7.90(1), G 816a
G 816a, 814
C 7.90(1); G 816a
C 7.90(1); G 816a
C 7.90(1); G 816a
W
W
(adv/adj) - two words
(adj) the even-year returns are
(adj) ex-partner (see Section 6)
(adj) - one word
W
G 801
C 7.90(1); G 816a
G 808b
W
W
W
G 816a, 814
C 7.90(2); G 808b
C 7.90(2)

## F

$F$-test field test ${ }^{2}$
field-test
fieldwork
filter feeder
filter-feeding
( $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{v} / \mathrm{adj}$ ) - hyphenate phrase, italicize $F$
T
( n ) conduct a field test
(v) to field-test the equipment
(n) budget expenditures on fieldwork
(n) - two words
(adj) - hyphenate

R
A
A; R
W
C 7.90(1)

## Word

(Form) Example of Usage
Source ${ }^{1}$
finclip
finfish
firsthand
fish farming ${ }^{3}$
fish ladder ${ }^{3}$
fish meal ${ }^{3}$
fish pass ${ }^{3}$
fishway
fish wheel ${ }^{3}$
fixed-wing
flightseeing
floodplain
floodwater
fly-fishing
follow-up
food/bait fishery
food chain
foot snare
foot-snaring
forestland
fork length
freeze-up
fresh water
freshwater
frost line
full time
full-time
furbearer

## G

goodness of fit
goodness-of-fit
grasslands
greenbelt
groundfish
groundwater
(adj/v) - one wor
(n/adj) - one word
(adv) - one word
(n/adj) - two words
(n/adj) - two words
(n/adj) - two words
( $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{adj}$ ) - two words
(n/adj) - one word
(n/adj) - two words
(adj) - hyphenate
(n) - one word, similar to sightseeing
(n) - one word
( n ) - one word
( $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{adj}$ ) - hyphenate
( $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{adj} \mathrm{)} \mathrm{a} \mathrm{follow-up} \mathrm{meeting;}$
but we need to follow up with a meeting
(adj) the food/bait herring fishery
( n ) - two words
( $n$ ) the bear was caught in a foot snare
(v) - foot-snaring is now legal
(n) - one word
(n/adj) - two words
(n) the freeze-up occurred in (do not use as a verb)
(n) most species live in fresh water
(adj) most freshwater species are
(n) - two words
(n) we worked the full time allowed
(adj/adv) all worked full-time
( n ) - one word

T
W; A
W
R
W; R
W
T; G 818a
W
W; R
R
Oxford English
A; W
W
A; R
C 7.90(1); G 815a
T; G 295a
W
G 818a
C 7.90(1)
W
W
W
C 7.90(1); G 816a
W; A
A; R
W; R
W; R
W; A

C 7.90(1); G 831a
T; G 831a
W
W
W
W

## H

hand-held
handmade
handwritten
harvest per unit effort
harvest-per-unit-effort
hard-on-bottom
harvest stock
hatchery stock
hatchery-produced
haulout
haul out
(n) they examined goodness of fit
(adj) goodness-of-fit analysis
(n) - one word
(n) - one word
(n/adj) - one word
( n ) - one word

A; G 814, 816a
A; W
R
T
(n) the harvest per unit effort was
(adj) - hyphenate, the harvest-per-unit-effort forms
(adj) hard-on-bottom trawling
( n ) - two words
(n/adj) - two words
(adj) - hatchery-produced chum salmon
C 7.90(1)
(n) - one word; the harbor seals' haulout site
(v) - two words; the seals haul out on the rocks

T; G 803d
T

## Word

(Form) Example of Usage

## Source ${ }^{1}$

herring sac roe fishery
headwaters
high-profile
high-ranking
high seas ${ }^{3}$
homemade
home page ${ }^{3}$
home port ${ }^{3}$
hydroacoustic
(n) not sac roe herring fishery
(n) one word
(adj) - hyphenate
(adj) - hyphenate
(n/adj) - two words
(adj/adv) - one word
(n/adj) - two words
(n/adj) - two words
(n/adj) - one word (see sonar)
(adj) - one word, icebound seas
(n) - one word
(n) - two words
(adj) - hyphenate, ice-free migration corridor
( $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{adj}$ ) - hyphenate
(n) - two words
(adj) - hyphenate
(adj) - hyphenate
(adj) - one word, inperiod closures are frequent
(adj) - one word
(n) the strategy in season
(adj) the inseason strategy
(adj) - one word
( $\mathrm{adj} / \mathrm{n}$ ) meaning within the state
(v) meaning to install
(adj) - one word
(prefix) generally requires no hyphen
(adj) modifies a noun
(adj) - one word
(adv/adj) - two words

T
W; A
C 7.90(1)
C 7.90(1); G 822a
R; W
A; W
A; G 801
W; R
T

## W

W
W
C 7.90(1)
W
W
A; R
A; R
T
C 7.90(3); G 833a
G 801
W
W; R
C 7.90(1); G 813
W; R
C 7.90(3); G 833a
W
C 7.90(1)
R; A
W

## L

lakeshore
land-and-shoot
land-based
landform
land birds
landlocked
landowner
late run
lay off
layoff
legal size
legal-size
length-at-age
length-weight
length-weight

| (n/adj) - one word | A; R |
| :--- | :--- |
| (adj) the land-and-shoot concept | G 831b |
| (adj) land-based mammals | C 7.90(1) |
| (n) - one word | W |
| (n) - two words | T |
| (adj) - one word | W; A |
| (n/adj) - one word | W; A |
| (see early run) | W |
| (v) they will lay off three people | W; R |
| (adj/n) no layoffs will occur | C 7.90; G 801 |
| (n) crab of legal size were | W; A; R |
| (adj) legal-size crabs were | C 7.90(1); G 804c |
| (n/adj) - hyphenate | C 6.85; G 818b |
| (n/adj) - hyphenate |  |
| (adj) - use an en dash when two or more elements |  |
| are open compounds or hyphenated compounds | C 6.85 |

## Word

(Form) Example of Usage

## Source ${ }^{1}$

life cycle
life form
life history ${ }^{3}$
life stage ${ }^{3}$
limited entry
long distance
long-distance
long term (time)
long-term (-time)
low-lying

## M

( n ) - two words W
(n) - two words W
(n/adj) - two words C 7.90; G 801
(n/adj) - two words $\quad$ C 7.90; G 801
(n/adj) - two words
(n) - from a long distance away
(adj) - long-distance migration
( n ) in the long term
(adj) the long-term effects
(adj) - low-lying areas
T; G 801; 818a
W
A
G 801
W; A; R
W
(n) - one word W
(adj) - mail-out survey W
(n/adj) mainstem spawning grounds T
(adj) - use an en dash
G 806, 811a
(adj) - use an en dash
(n) - one word

G 814, 816a
(n) - one word
(adj)
(n/adj)
( n ) - one word
(n/adj) - two words
( $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{adj}$ ) - two words
(n/adj) - usually one word
(n) - one word
(n) muzzleloaders were allowed in
(adj) muzzleloading rifles were
W

R
mid eye to tail fork ${ }^{7}$
midpoint mixed stock ${ }^{3}$ moving average ${ }^{3}$ multi (words) mudflat muzzleloader muzzleloading

W
r
W
mail-out mainstem mark-recapture mark-recovery ${ }^{5}$ meltwater microhabitats $\mathrm{mid}^{6}$

## N

nearshore net pen
net-pen
new-shell/old-shell
newsworthy
non (prefix) ${ }^{8}$
non-Alaskan ${ }^{8}$
nonindigenous ${ }^{8}$
nonlocal ${ }^{8}$
non-Native ${ }^{8}$
nonnative ${ }^{8}$
nonnavigable ${ }^{8}$
nonrural ${ }^{8}$
nonresident ${ }^{8}$
northernmost

| (adj) the nearshore fishery was | W; R |
| :--- | :--- |
| (n) fry reared in net pens are | C 7.90(1); G 801 |
| (adj) net-pen rearing was | C 7.90(1); G 814, 816a |
| (adj) - use only as an adjective | C 7.86; G 816a |
| (adj) - one word | W; A |
| (prefix) - words prefixed by non are usually one word | R; G 833a, 838 |
| (n/adj) include non-Alaskan workers | G 838 |
| (adj) nonindigenous stock | G 833a |
| (adj) - one word | G 833a |
| (n) - hyphenate when referring to nonaboriginal  <br> people of Alaska G 838 <br> (adj) is a nonnative species in W; G 833a <br> (adj) in nonnavigable waters G 833a <br> (adj) - one word G 833a <br> (n/adj) - one word A <br> (adj) - one word W $\quad l$ |  |

Word
(Form) Example of Usage
Source ${ }^{1}$

## 0

odd-year off-road offshore
off-site
oilfield old growth
old-growth
on board
onboard
ongoing
online ${ }^{2}$
onshore
on-site
outmigrate ${ }^{2,9}$ (emigrate)
outmigrating ${ }^{2,9}$ (emigrating)
outmigration ${ }^{2,9}$ (emigration) overfish, overharvest, overwinter, etc.
(adj) odd-year harvests have been
(adj) - hyphenate
(adj) the offshore fishery was
(adj) off-site analysis
(n) - one word
(n) the old growth is
(adj) old-growth forests displayed
(adv) the man was on board when
(adj) onboard processors will
(adj) - one word
(adj) - one word
(adj) the onshore team set up
(adj) on-site investigation
(v) salmon outmigrate when
(adj) the outmigrating fry were
(n) during the outmigration
(v) - one word
(n/adj) - hyphenate, italicize $P$
( $n$ ) in the parent year, when
(adj) parent-year numbers were
(adj/adv) offered a part-time position
( $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{adj}$ ) passthrough funds were
(n) - one word
(n) - one word
(n) - two words
(adj) pellet-group survey
( $\mathrm{adj} / \mathrm{n}$ ) the personal use fishery
(n) - three words
(adj) - hyphenate
(n) - one word
(n) - one word
(adj) - one word
(adj) - one word
(n/adj) - one word
( $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{adj}$ ) - one word
poststatehood/prestatehood ${ }^{8}$ ( $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{adj}$ ) - one word
pot lift ${ }^{3}$
preemergent/preemergence
preharvest
prerelease
present-day
presmolt
proofread
put-and-take ${ }^{9}$
(n/adj) - two words
(n/adj) - one word
(n/adj) - one word
(n/adj) - one word
(adj) - present-day events
( n ) - one word
(v) - one word
( $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{adj}$ ) - hyphenate

C 7.86; G 816a
A
W; A
A
W
C 7.90(1); G 801
G 816a
C 7.90(2); G 831a
A; R
W; A
A
W; A
A
A; G 833a
A
A

W; G 833a

## T

C 7.90(1); G 801
G 814
W; G 816a
R
W; A
W; A
C 7.90(1)
C 7.90(1)
G 818a
G 801c
C 5.92(1), 7.86
W
C 7.90(3); G 833a
C 7.90(3)
C 7.90(3)
C 7.90(3)
W; G 833a
C 7.90(3); G 833a
G 801
W; C 7.90(3);
G 833a, 835
C 7.90(3)
W; G 833a
W
C 7.90(3); G 833a
W; R
G 828b, 831b

## Word

## Q

quasi ${ }^{10}$
(adj)

R
radio collar ${ }^{11}$
radiocollar ${ }^{11}$
radio tag ${ }^{11}$
radiotag ${ }^{11}$
radiotelemetry ${ }^{11}$
radiotelemetric ${ }^{11}$
radiotracking ${ }^{11}$
radiotracked ${ }^{11}$
radio wave
rain forest
recolonize ${ }^{12}$
reef fish ${ }^{2,3}$
regionwide ${ }^{4}$
return-at-age
returns per spawner
return-per-spawner
ridge top ${ }^{3}$
right of way
riverbank
riverbed
river mile ${ }^{3}$
river mouth
river-mouth
roadside
rod hour ${ }^{3}$
roundtrip
rulemaking
rump fat
run of origin
run-of-origin
runoff

Source ${ }^{1}$

R
( n ) - two words
(adj/v) - one word; to radiocollar goats
(n) - two words; the radio tag stored the data G801
(adj/v) - one word; we radiotagged the birds T; G 811a
(n) - one word

T; G 811a
(adj) - one word
G 801a
(adj) - one word; they tested radiotracking devices
T; G 811a
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { (v/adj) - one word; we radiotracked the bears } & \text { T; G 811a } \\ \text { (n) - two words } & \text { T; G 801a }\end{array}$
(n) - two words W
(v) - one word

W
(n) - two words
(adj) - one word
( $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{adj}$ ) - hyphenate
(n) when returns per spawner are known
(adj) return-per-spawner analysis
(n) - two words
(n) - three words
(n) - one word
(n) - one word
(n) - two words
(n) fisheries at the river mouth
(adj) river-mouth fisheries
( $n /$ adj) a roadside attraction
(n/adj) - two words
(n/adj) - one word
(n) - one word
(n/adj) - two words T
( n ) we determined run of origin
(adj) run-of-origin determinations
(n) - one word

## S

sac roe ${ }^{3}$
salmon (ocean) ranching ${ }^{3}$
salt marsh
salt water
saltwater
same-day-airborne ${ }^{9}$
sandbar
scale pattern ${ }^{3}$
seabed
seabird
seafloor

| (n/adj) - two words | G 818 |
| :--- | :--- |
| (n) - two words | G 801 |
| (n/adj) - two words | W |
| (n) live in salt water | W; A |
| (adj) saltwater species may | W; A |
| (adv) - hyphenate | T |
| $(n)-$ one word | W |
| $(n / a d j)-$ two words | T; G 818a |
| $(n)-$ one word | W |
| $(n)-$ one word | W |
| $(n)$ one word | W |

(n) - two words G 801
(n/adj) - two words W
( $n$ ) live in salt water W; A
(adj) saltwater species may W; A
(adv) - hyphenate T
(n) - one word
(n/adj) - two words
(n) - one word
(n) - one word

T
C 7.86; G 831a
G 831a
G 831a
W

G 801
C 7.86; G 816a
W; R
G 818a
A
T
C 7.90(2); G 820b
C 7.90(1); G 804c
G 815a
C 7.90(1)
T
A
R
R
T
$\qquad$

Word
(Form) Example of Usage
Source ${ }^{1}$
sea duck ${ }^{3}$
sea-fresh
seagoing
sea level
sea life
sea run sea-run
seawater
seedstock ${ }^{2}$
semiremote ${ }^{13}$
shallow-water
shell-aging ${ }^{9}$
shellfish
shellfishery
shorebased
shorebird
shoreline
short-lived
short term
short-term
sightability
size-selective
size (sex) selectivity
size-selectivity
skip molt
skip-molt
snowbound
snow cover
snowdepth
snowfall
snowfield
snow line
snowmachine
snowmelt
snowpack
soak-hour
socioeconomic
soft shell
soft-shell
sonar (words) ${ }^{14}$
southernmost
spawned-out
spawn on kelp (or roe)
spawn-on-kelp (or roe)
spike-fork
sport fish
sport fishing
standby
statewide ${ }^{4}$
stock of origin
streambank
streambed
(n/adj) - two words
(adj/v) - hyphenate
(adj) seagoing trout are
(n) - two words
(n) - two words
(n) the sea run was less
(adj) sea-run cutthroat trout are
(n/adj) - one word
(n/adj) - one word
(adj) - one word
(n/adj) a shallow-water trawl
(adj) - hyphenate (see Section 6, aging)
(n) - one word
(adj) - one word
(adj) - one word
(n) - one word
(n) - one word
(adj) - it was a short-lived plan
(n) in the short term
(adj) short-term memory
(n) - one word
(n/adj) - hyphenate
( $n$ ) indicated size selectivity was
(adj) size-selectivity bias was
( $n$ ) skip molts are usually
(adj/v) skip-molt crab are
(adj) - one word
(n) less snow cover
(n) - one word
(n) - one word
(n) - one word
(n) above the snow line
(n) - one word
(n) - one word
(n) - one word
(n/adj) - hyphenate
(adj) the socioeconomic trend
(n) soft shells were found
(adj) soft-shell crabs are
(n) - two words, a thermal recorder was used
(adj) - side-scan sonar, thermal-chart recorder
(adj) - one word
(adj) spawned-out salmon
( n ) they harvested spawn on kelp
(adj) the pound spawn-on-kelp fishery
( $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{adj}$ ) - hyphenate
( $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{adj)}$ sport fish species
(v/adj) not sportsfishing, or sportfishing
(n/adj) - one word
(adj) - one word
(see run of origin)
( $n$ ) - one word
(n) - one word

W; A
G 811a, 813
W; A
W
W
G 801
W
W; A
W
W
G 816a
G 811a
W; A
W; A
T
W
W; A
W
R; W
W
T
G 820a
G 815a

G 801
G 811a, 816a
W
A

W
W
A
G 805b
W
W
G 809a
W; G 833a
G 801
W; A
T
T
W
G
G 831a

G 818b
W; R
W; C 7.90, G 805a
W
W; G 820b
T
A; R

## Word

streamflow
stream life
stream-life
streamside
subadult
subalpine
subarea
subdistrict
sublegal subpopulations
subspecies
subtidal
summertime
Super Cub
system-wide

## Source ${ }^{1}$

(n) - one word
(n) the stream life was
(adj) stream-life studies
(adj) - one word
(n/adj) - one word
(adj) - one word
(n/adj) - one word
( n ) - one word
( $\mathrm{n} /$ adj) use undersized or undersize adults
(n) - one word
(n) - one word
(adj) - one word
(n) - one word
(n) - two words
(adj) - hyphenate
W
G 801
C 7.86; G 814, 816a
W
C 7.90(3)
C 7.90(3)
C 7.90(3), R
C 7.90(3)
T
C 7.90(3)
C 7.90(3)
C 7.90(3)
W

C 7.90 (1)
(adj) - use an en dash
(n) - two words
(n/adj) - two words/no hyphen
( $n$ ) not tide flat
(n/adj) - one word
(n/adj) - one word
( $n$ ) - two words
(n/adj) - one word
(n/adj) - one word
(n) - one word
(n) - two words
(n) - one word
(n/adj) - two words
(n/adj) - one word
( $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{adj}$ ) - hyphenate phrase, italicize $t$
( $n$ ) - the education vs. experience trade-off
(n) - one word
(n) - two words
(n) - one word
(v) when you turn around
(n) the sudden turnaround caused

G 814, 816a
R
G 827a
A
W; A
W; A
W
W; A
W; A
W
A; R
G 801
W; R; G 818a
W
T
W
W
W
W
W
W; R

## U

ultrasound
underescapement
underway
unitwide ${ }^{2,3}$
unoiled
upriver
up to date
up-to-date
U.S./Canada
(n) - one word
(n) - one word
(adj/adv) - one word
(n/adj) - one word
(adj) - one word
(adj/adv) - one word
(n) the data were up to date
(adj) the up-to-date data
(adj) - use periods and a slash

W
G 833a
W; R
G 820b
W
W; A
G 813

T; C 6.113

Word

## W

wastewater water bird(s)
water body ${ }^{3}$
waterborne
watercourse
watercraft
waterfowl
waterland
watershed
webmaster
web page
Web site
website
westside
widespread
wildfire
wildlife
wild stock
wild type
wild-type
windswept
wintertime
workday
worker-hour/worker-month
worker-hour (-month)
workload
work station ${ }^{3}$
(n) - one word
(n) - two words
(n) - two words
(adj) - one word
(n/adj) - one word
( n ) - one word
(n/adj) - one word
( $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{adj}$ ) - one word
(n/adj) - one word W; A
(n) - one word W
(n) - two words
(n) - two words, for formal use capitalize Web site
(n) - one word for informal use
(see eastside)
(adj) - one word
(n) - one word
(n) - one word
(n/adj) - two words
(n) the wild types are
(adj) wild-type descriptions
(adj) - one word W
(n) - one word W
(n) - one word W; A
(avoid man-hour/man-month, see Section 11.3)
(n) - hyphenate
(n) - one word
(n) - two words

887f
G 847f
W
W; A
T
W; A
W; A
W
W; A

G 847f
W; A
W

T
R, A
w

W; A; G 806
G 806a
W
R

## Y

year class ${ }^{3}$
year-round yolk sac
yolk-sac
young-of-year

| (n/adj) - two words | G 818a |
| :--- | :--- |
| (adj) - year-round growth cycle | G |
| $(\mathrm{n})$ the yolk sac is | W; A |
| $(\mathrm{adj})$ the yolk-sac fry are | G 814 |
| $(\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{adj})$ - hyphenate | American Fisheries |
|  | Society |

1 Sources:
A The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, 4th edition. Houghton Mifflin Co. (2006).
G The Gregg Reference Manual, 10th edition. McGraw-Hill (2005).
C Chicago Manual of Style, 15th edition. University of Chicago Press (2003).
R Random House Unabridged Dictionary, 2nd edition. Random House, Inc. (1993).
T The word is not in the dictionary. This spelling is consistent with common technical usage or similar terms.
W Webster's Third New International Dictionary. Merriam Webster, Inc. (2002).
2 The word is in the dictionary, but we decided not to use the dictionary spelling because it does not appear consistent with established usage within the profession or is inconsistent with similar terms also in the dictionary.
${ }^{3}$ Do not hyphenate well-established common compound words used as nouns, like age class, or brood year; because these terms are easily grasped as a unit, they do not require a hyphen. Section 4 provides more details.
4 Words with the suffix wide, as in coastwide, divisionwide, drainagewide, regionwide, statewide, and islandwide are not hyphenated, except after proper nouns (Chicago-wide), after most words of three or more syllables (university-wide), or simply to avoid a cumbersome appearance.
5 Some stand-alone adjectives modify established compound nouns; with gifted public orator, for example, gifted modifies public orator (it is not gifted public that modifies orator). Likewise, thermal mark code or thermal marking system are not hyphenated because thermal presumably modifies mark code or marking system. Likewise, in noun/adjective use coded modifies wire tag and is not hyphenated. As a verb, however, it is really coded wire tag-tagged; tag is dropped to avoid needless redundancy, hence, coded-wire-tagged. If you have introduced the CWT abbreviation, you may use CWT-tagged (but never CWT'd). Another and often better verb is simply tag/tagged. However, with mark - or tag-recovery data, there is an en dash (denotes equal terms) because the compound is modifying data, so it would then become thermal mark-recovery data. As a general rule, when a compound noun is used as a compound adjective, the decision to hyphenate will depend on the familiarity of the reader with the item in question. Thus a term like brood year chart would not be hyphenated if you feel the reader is familiar with the concept of brood year. However if your reader could misinterpret the meaning of brood year table, write brood-year table.
6 Mid is a stand-alone word and combining form. American Heritage states that mid is normally joined to the following word or element without a space or hyphen: midpoint. However, if the second element begins with a capital letter it is separated with a hyphen: mid-May. ADF\&G follows this policy, i.e., midafternoon, midcourse, midday, midgut, midleg, midline, midmorning, midnight, midpoint, midrange, midship, midstream, midsummer, midway, midweek, midwinter, and midyear. Gregg (Section 844) offers further guidance: Although a hyphen is not ordinarily used to set off the prefix mid, a hyphen normally follows mid in expressions involving numbers or capitalized word: during the mid-sixties, sailing in the mid-Atlantic in mid-June.
7 Lengths from mid eye to tail fork (METF) were... is the correct phrasing. Subsequently, use the acronym METF: METF lengths averaged . . . Avoid using mid-eye-to-tail-fork lengths or mid eye to tail fork lengths.
8 Words with the non or post prefix are seldom hyphenated unless they are combined with a word that normally begins with an uppercase proper noun (e.g., non-Native, post-Vietnam).
9 Jargon-consider using another term, or you may need to introduce and explain the term on first use unless addressing an audience familiar with the term.
10 Quasi is a stand-alone adjective used to modify nouns (quasi contract, quasi population). Quasi is also a combining form that is hyphenated to form an adjective or adverb (quasi-essential, quasi-legal, quasi-normally, quasi-governmental).
11 Radio- words are either objects (nouns) or processes (adjectives or verbs). Objects are open (two words), and are not hyphenated, while processes have generally collapsed to the closed spelling (one word). For radio words, nouns serving as adjectives should retain their noun form (radio wave pattern), and participial adjectives (adjectives with-ed or-ing endings) should be one word (radiocollared bear, radiotagging analysis). For more examples see radio- words in Section 6 Watch-out Words.
12 Prefix re should not be followed by a hyphen, except if needed to distinguish from words with same spelling but different meaning, e.g., to re-side my house, to re-sign the contract. When the prefix ends with "e" and the base word begins with the same letter, the hyphen is almost always omitted. Exceptions are de-emphasize, de-energize, de-escalate, pre-engineered and pre-owned.
${ }^{13}$ The prefix semi generally follows the prefix/suffix rule of no hyphen, except when the prefix ends with an " i " or "a" and the base word starts with the same letter; in that case, use a hyphen to prevent misreading: Ultra-active, intra-abdominal, semi-independent, anti-intellectual, multi-institutional.
14 Sonar technologies have produced a number of compound words. As nouns, these should be two words; but as adjectives, hyphenate; e.g., wide-beam echoes, parallel-beam study, side-scan sonar, pan-and-tilt transducer, cross-sectional area, dual-channel recorder, thermal-chart recorder, split-beam, and dualfrequency.

### 4.2 Fishing Gear

## NET WORDS

| dip net | dip net ${ }^{1}$ | (to) dipnet $^{1}$ | dipnetter |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| drift gillnet ${ }^{2}$ | drift gillnet ${ }^{2}$ | (to) drift gillnet | drift gillnetter |
| driftnet ${ }^{2}$ | driftnet ${ }^{1}$ | (to) driftnet ${ }^{1}$ | driftnetter |
| fyke net | fyke net ${ }^{1}$ | NA | NA |
| gillnet ${ }^{2}$ | gillnet ${ }^{1}$ | (to) gillnet | gillnetter |
| landing net | NA | NA | NA |
| set gillnet ${ }^{2}$ | set gillnet ${ }^{1}$ | (to) set gillnet | set gillnetter ${ }^{1}$ |
| setnet | setnet ${ }^{1}$ | (to) setnet ${ }^{1}$ | setnetter ${ }^{1}$ |
| test net ${ }^{1}$ | test-net ${ }^{1}$ | NA | NA |
| trammel net | trammel net ${ }^{1}$ | NA | NA |

## TRAP WORDS

fish trap
minnow trap ${ }^{1}$
fish-trap ${ }^{1}$
minnow-trap ${ }^{1}$
NA
NA
minnow-trap ${ }^{1}$ NA
NA

## TROLL WORDS

dandyline ${ }^{1}$
NA
NA
dandyline
hand troll ${ }^{1}$
power troll ${ }^{1}$
dandylining
(to) hand troll ${ }^{1}$
(to) power troll ${ }^{1}$
dandyliner
hand troller ${ }^{1}$
power troller ${ }^{1}$

## SEINE WORDS

beach seine haul seine purse seine
beach seine ${ }^{1}$
haul seine ${ }^{1}$
purse seine ${ }^{1}$
(to) beach seine ${ }^{1}$
(to) haul seine ${ }^{1}$
(to) purse seine ${ }^{1}$

## NA

haul seiner purse seiner

## MISCELLANEOUS

crab pot ${ }^{1}$
fishpound
fish wheel
herring pound ${ }^{1}$
jig line
longline
crab pot ${ }^{1}$
fishpound ${ }^{1}$
fish wheel ${ }^{1}$
herring pound ${ }^{1}$
longline ${ }^{2}$

NA
NA
NA
NA
(to) jig, jigging, jig fishing
(to) longline ${ }^{1}$
crabber
NA
NA
NA
jig fisher ${ }^{1}$
Iongliner

1 Not in the dictionary (The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, Random House Unabridged Dictionary or Webster's Third New International Dictionary.).
2 The word was in the dictionary other than as shown here, but the committee opted to depart from the dictionary form. In such instances, the committee believed the dictionary form was not up to date and opted for a form more contemporary or consistent.

NA Inappropriate to use the word in this manner/form.

### 4.3 Hyphenating Nouns and Adjectives

Contemporary style minimizes hyphen use, except when needed to avoid ambiguity for the reader. Hyphens are used to separate numbers only when they are not inclusive, such as telephone numbers, Social Security numbers, and ISBN numbers.
Use this guide only when you cannot find the spelling in the dictionary or in this section. Determine the usage for the compound you are considering-noun, adjective, or verb. For a detailed analysis of compounds according to type refer to 7.90 in the Chicago Manual of Style, Sections 1 through 3, and the Gregg Reference Manual, Section 8.

## a. Compound adjectives

Hyphens connect many compound adjectives, but not all. Hyphens are not used for compound nouns unless the noun is normally hyphenated (e.g., by-product, add-on).

## Noun

Adjective
a gifted public orator
a bifurcated cross section
an expensive by-product the harvest in an odd year
a slow-moving bear
cross-section diagram
a high-priced product
odd-year harvests

Usage-dependent adjectives can often be confusing. The confusion over compound adjectives often leave writers wondering whether to spell as two words, hyphenate, or close up as a single word.
Compound adjectives are hyphenated before the noun to clearly show that the two terms have become a single descriptor. Following the noun, ambiguity is unlikely, and the hyphen becomes unnecessary.

Before noun
a 200-yard bridge
a 3-inch mesh gillnet
a 50-year project
a 3-year-old moose

After noun
a bridge 200 yards long
spacing on the gillnet mesh was 3 inches
a project of 50 years
moose 3-years old (age terms are hyphenated in both noun and adjective forms)

Additionally, a number followed by an abbreviation of a measure is always open, and never hyphenated.
Use: 3 m stream Not: 3-m stream

## b. Established compound nouns

In some cases, a compound adjective stands alone as a well-known compound word. In keeping with the trend to avoid unnecessary hyphens, established compounds are not hyphenated, unless it would cause confusion.
If the compound is not in the dictionary but is a technical compound word commonly used by your audience, treat it as an established compound noun and drop the hyphen, unless it would cause confusion.

Noun Adjective
the high ebb tide targeted mixed stocks the sea ducks were

Noun
in this time series
the standing crop common property each brood year the continental shelf sea ice in
an ebb tide sample
the mixed stock fishery
sea duck regulations
Adjective
the time series analysis
standing crop estimates
a common property fishery
brood year returns
continental shelf break
sea ice edge

## c. Meaning-dependent

Is the compound a noun or an adjective? For example, in the expression positive level shifts, positive is the adjective describing the compound noun level shifts, so no hyphen is needed. In the expression level-shift outlier, level-shift is a compound adjective describing outlier, so a hyphen is needed.

Noun
Adjective
a long term assignment
(the term assignment is long)
large vessel catch
(the vessel catch was large)
a long-term assignment (the assignment is long term)
large-vessel catch (catch by large vessels)

This sort of problem can occur with established compound nouns as well.

Noun
high school attendance ${ }^{1}$
(high attendance at school)
greater scaup nesting ${ }^{1}$
(greater nesting of scaup)
small game reserves ${ }^{1}$
(small-sized game reserves)

## Adjective

high-school attendance ${ }^{1}$
(attendance in high school)
greater-scaup nesting ${ }^{1}$
(nesting by greater scaup)
small-game reserves ${ }^{1}$
(reserves for small game)

## d. Phrasal adjectives

Phrasal adjectives (also called compound modifiers) are two or more words that function as a unit to modify a noun.

Generally, compound words and common phrases are hyphenated when they precede the noun they are modifying.
Use: step-by-step recovery
fast-swimming fish
If more than one phrasal adjective modifies a noun, hyphenation is especially important.
Use: state-inspected assisted-living facility high-pressure fast-track environment

If the phrase follows the noun it modifies, it is not generally hyphenated.
Use: references that were out of date recovering from an illness step by step
A phrasal adjective beginning with an adverb ending in $l y$ is never hyphenated.

| Use: | poorly constructed weir | Avoid: | poorly-constructed weir |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Use: | other commonly used words | Avoid: | other commonly-used words |

## e. Complex phrases without hyphens

This group is composed of word combinations in which the compound could be the noun or the adjective without affecting the meaning and without certainty as to which two words actually form the compound. For example, in the combination fuel flow meter, does fuel modify flow meter or does fuel-flow modify meter? Either interpretation could be made and neither interpretation would affect the meaning. Therefore, in keeping with elimination of unnecessary hyphens, the hyphenless option is recommended. A few more examples:

| coded wire tag ${ }^{2}$ | salmon run failures | thermal mark code |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| peak noise level | smolt biomass production | run timing information |

For word groups like these, the hyphen is unnecessary and should usually be dropped; however, the hyphen can be added if the author or editor believes it would simplify reading. Once a decision is made, that decision should carry throughout the document and, if possible, in all other documents thereafter. Also, before dropping the hyphen, be sure the hyphen is truly irrelevant and does not create a different meaning. For example, ocean age determination (regarding salmon) could be interpreted as determining the ocean's age, so it is probably better to include the hyphen (ocean-age determination).

[^0]
[^0]:    1 Although the usage format is technically correct, the hyphenated forms look odd and the unhyphenated form may confuse your readers. Avoid the confusion by rephrasing similar to the parenthetic explanation.
    ${ }^{2}$ In noun/adjective use coded modifies wire tag and is not hyphenated. As a verb it is coded wire tag-tagged, but tag is dropped to avoid needless redundancy; hence, coded-wire-tagged; if you have introduced the CWT abbreviation, you may use CWT-tagged (but never CWT'd). Another and often better verb is simply tag/ tagged. However, with mark - or tag- recovery data, there is an en-dash (denotes equal terms) because the compound is modifying data, so it would then become thermal mark-recovery data.

